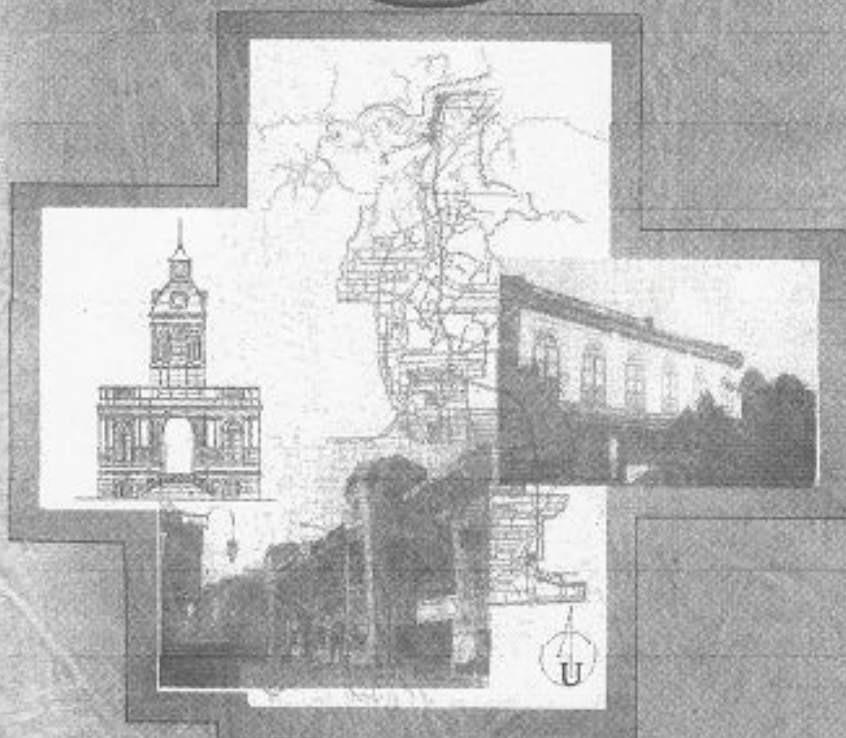


SEMINAR INTERNASIONAL & WORKSHOP
MANAJEMEN PEMBANGUNAN
KOTA YANG BERSAHABAT
URBAN DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT FOR FRIENDLY CITY

PROCEEDING

JULY 11th & 12th, 2003
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UTARA

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Urban Development Management for
Friendly City**

11-12 July 2003
Medan Indonesia

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and
Graduate Program of Architecture
University of North Sumatra**

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PREFACE

In 2001, the Department of Architecture University of North Sumatra held its first International Seminar on urban development issues under the theme "Towards a Friendly City". With high enthusiasm then following the end of the conference, we had committed to keep the forum as a periodic event to invite the most recent debates and discourses on urban development issues in a framework of the ideal of friendly city.

Almost two years after the first event, we have been more convinced to address a more comprehensive scientific meeting in stimulating richer perspectives from various participants. For this year's conference, the spectrum of issues within the Friendly City's theme has been extended to include more relevant and prospective areas in implementing the ideals of a friendly city. Eight sub topic areas which are posed as basis for discourses in the seminar and workshops are represented in this proceedings: ecology, sociology and people participation; investment and funding; open spaces; transportation; city tourism; downtown housing; urban utilities; and urban policy and management.

As a result of our invitation for abstract submission for the conference, we received more than eighty papers from various academic, public and private institutions, either from local, regional and overseas. Of that number, sixty-three abstracts had been recommended by the scientific committee to be developed as full paper. This proceedings contains selected papers from thirty-six authors who perform presentation of their research or academic paper regarding the available sub topics in the conference.

I should mention hereby that this second conference has obtained fully support from the Medan City Government. This has also led to a joint coordination in managing the conference. On behalf of this joint committee that organizes the conference we would like to thank all of the authors for their contribution to the Seminar and Workshop even some of them has taken a quite long distance for attending this event. Last but not least, as chair of this organizing committee, I would like to thank all committee's member for their continuous hardworking in making this occasion something memorable as well as valuable for all the involved participants.

Medan, July 2003

Associate Professor Nurlisa Ginting

Chair of the Organizing Committee

The International Seminar and Workshop

Urban Development and Management for Friendly City

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PASAR KLITHIKAN IN YOGYAKARTA

A Preliminary Study on People Participation in Creating Friendly City

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Abstract. Yogyakarta was built in 1755. The indigenous people live in Javanese social atmosphere. The development of higher learning institutions leads to various new values in the city life. These new values of life with all consequences in many aspects of life have threatened the life of indigenous people. Many activities have been made as part of the survival strategy of the indigenous people. *Pasar Klithikan* (Informal Used Goods Market) is one of these activities. Within this market people find an atmosphere which is fit to their economic, social and cultural background. However, the informality of this market has some potential conflict. This preliminary study has aims to achieve a better understanding to this phenomenon with special stress on how to manage spontaneous people participation in relation to the management public urban space uses so as to create a more friendly environment.

Keywords. People participation; urban space; urban economic; friendly city.

1. Introduction

Tibbalds (1992) claims public realm is the most important part of towns and cities. He states that the decline of public realm leads to non-people friendly towns. He describes the decline of public realm as streets, parks and squares that are littered, piled with rotting rubbish, covered in graffiti, polluted, congested and choked by traffic, full of mediocre and ugly poorly maintained buildings, unsafe, populated at night by homeless people living in cardboard boxes, doorways and subways and during the day by many of the same people begging on the streets.

Although Tibbalds' statement was based on his study on the situation of cities and towns in western countries, especially Britain – his home country, it is acceptable that such situations are now happening in most of cities all over the world. His terrifying descriptions of the decline of public realm are far from the idea of people friendly towns which should be friendly for all people. In his book *Towards an Eco-City: Calming the Traffic*, Engwicht (1992) states streets have been the stage for music, processions, weddings, funerals, triumphal entry of kings and queens, education, public debate, prayer, commerce and theatre. Within the streets people are watching the drama of life played out in the faces of others as

real life actors. The clues to the story-line lay in the eyes, the posture, the gait, the mannerisms and dress.

He calls Eco-City as a place of exchange. This includes the exchange of information, friendship, material goods, culture, knowledge, insight, skills, and also the exchange of emotional, psychological and spiritual support. Moreover he states that people desire access to this rich diversity of exchange opportunities for their survival and for their growth as human beings.

2. Pasar Klithikan – Yogyakarta

Yogyakarta was built in 1755 by Mangkubumi who then coroneted as the first King of Yogyakarta Kingdom called Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono I. This formerly kingdom city in the centre of Java Island is then famous as a cultural centre of Java. Since the foundation of the oldest and biggest state university – Gadjah Mada University – in 1949, Yogyakarta has been famous as student city. The blend of students coming from all parts of Indonesia with the indigenous people living in Javanese cultural atmosphere results in a unique living and studying atmosphere.

Now, in this small city there are more than one hundred private universities and other higher learning institutions and five state universities. The number of population is more than half million. To accommodate the growth of the population Yogyakarta has been pushed to extend its urban area to become larger and larger for the last two decades. This extension results in changing of urban spaces use and their configuration.

The growth of population occurs together with the development of social and cultural values influenced by the globalization and modernization phenomena. This leads to the changes of people's life style. The flourish of supermarkets has shifted the existence of traditional markets, for example. Some are successful to adapt to this new situation but many people find this situation is very difficult since it is not friendly with their social and cultural background. Besides they can not afford to support this new life style.

In this current situation it is interesting to give particular attention to the existence and development of *Pasar Klithikan* in Yogyakarta. *Pasar* is a Javanese word means market and *Klithikan* is also a Javanese word means a sound of small metal based goods. So *Pasar Klithikan* in the beginning means a market for selling small metal goods, especially the used ones. However, the goods offered there now are ranging from used car and motor-cycle spare parts to varying household gadgets as well as electronic, shoes and clothes.

This market has some unique characters. Firstly it always takes place in pedestrian ways. Secondly the sellers display their goods just on a sheet of mat in open air area. Thirdly there is no fixed price, so people have to bargain to come to agreed prices.



Figure 1. Pasar Klithikan Asem Gedhe at the morning



Figure 2. Pasar Klithikan Mangkubumi at night

It can be said that the general character of *Pasar Klithikan* is informal (as seen in Figure 1). The informality is in many terms. Firstly their location which is in pedestrian ways is not legally allowed. This means that any times their existence is fragile to be swiped away by the city officer for the sake of city beauty. Secondly the bargaining process is done in very specific way. The seller and buyer are just chatting as a friend. Sometimes they make a chat for hours without any deals. It means that both seller and buyer spend a lot of time to make a deal. The time is going very slowly in this market.

Because of the above characters, *Pasar Klithikan* flourishes in many parts of Yogyakarta. People like this kind of market as it offers used goods in affordable prices and in an atmosphere which matches to their social background. Although it is quite premature, it can be said that *Pasar Klithikan* is a manifestation of people participation in creating a friendly situation since it offers an activity which are economically, socially and culturally friendly. Nevertheless, this phenomenon has potential to create many problems related to public urban spaces and their uses, such as legality of their existence and many other forms of spatial conflict.

3. Aims of the study

This study attempts to identify the potentials of this market both in terms of economic, social and cultural aspects. Hopefully the results of this study could contribute to the urban manager in controlling, providing and designing the public urban spaces so as to make their city more people friendly.

4. Theoretical Framework

There are bundles of prescription and theories to achieve better environment within the city. However, some of them are relevant to the creation of friendly environment in general and the existence of *Pasar Klithikan* in Yogyakarta in particular.

Lynch (1981) claims there are five aspects which should be taken in to account in making a good city form: vitality, sense, fit, access and control. Among these five aspects, vitality, fit, access and control are most relevant to this study. *Vitality* is concerned with the continuation of people's life especially in facing the economic challenges to support their basic needs. The emergence of *Pasar Klithikan* which offers goods in relatively cheap price matches with this aspect. The *access* aspect matches with the informal character of this market since all people; especially those are in need, could come and go as they want. The *fit* aspect relates to the adequacy of behaviour settings in public area. So far the existence of *Pasar Klithikan* is acceptable for their activity does not create any problem. However, since the existence of this market in public area is informal, which means illegal, a legal *control* aspect is needed.

In addition, to create more friendly cities Tibbalds (1992) points out some criteria. Firstly, he stresses on the need of access for all. The more people can enjoy in public space, the more friendly the space is. Secondly, he urges the variety of uses and activities in public urban spaces. The existence of *Pasar Klithikan* in Yogyakarta is the best example of these two criteria since it offers an alternative of shopping activity in urban space which is formally used as pedestrian ways and the fact that there are more people come to enjoy this market. The other criteria relates to the creation of lasting environment. This of course depends on how far the importance of this market is recognized in one hand, and how far this market could meet the need of their customers on the other hand. With regard to the later criterion, Tibbalds urges the need for controlling the change of urban space uses.

To support the friendliness of the urban space Bentley, *et al* (1985) in *Responsive Environment* offer some design qualities to be taken into account in creating the places more responsive. However, in Yogyakarta urban context only some design qualities are considered more important for its people namely accessibility, variety, and robustness. The latest relates to what extent the urban public spaces are able to accommodate varying activities.

To conclude, a table of criteria comparison can be made as follows.

TABLE 1. Comparison of criteria

Aspects or Criteria relevant to this study	Lynch (1981)	Tibbalds (1992)	Bentley (1985)
<i>Suitable Location</i>	Access	Access for all	accessibility
<i>Economic, Social and Cultural Potentials</i>	vitality	Lasting environment	robustness
<i>Urban Public Space Flexibility</i>	fit	Lasting environment	robustness
<i>Activities</i>	fit	Variety of uses and activities	variety
<i>Management</i>	control	Controlling the change	robustness

Based on the aspect or criteria which are relevant to this study, further enquiry can be developed to meet aims of this study as the following.

1. *Suitable location*

An explanation is needed regarding the suitable location of this market since *Pasar Klithikan* in Yogyakarta take place only in certain areas of the city. This relates to the availability of resources, those are the sellers and buyers. The number of sellers, the organization amongst them, the existing-agreed rule amongst them, etc. should be recorded and analyzed.

2. *Economic, Social and Cultural Potentials*

Other explanation should be made with regards to the potentials of this activity in contributing the financial gain amongst the sellers, the role of money lending bodies and economic potentials amongst the buyers for they could buy goods they needed in relatively cheaper than the price in normal market. Social and Cultural potentials of this activity also need to be assessed especially in relation to the safeguarding of local tradition.

3. *Urban Public Space Flexibility*

This study also needs to explore the degree of flexibility of urban public space in relation to its form, design, dimension and location.

4. *Activities*

Varying activities other than *Pasar Klithikan* need to be explored to give wider opportunities for all people to come and take a part in public space.

5. *Management*

To keep the activities last longer and meet the need of people as well as avoid conflict amongst public urban space users, a set of management in the form of controlling institution, rule and schedule is needed.

5. Methods of study

In order to identify the importance of *Pasar Klithikan* in the Yogyakarta urban life, typical behaviour settings and its cultural variations are needed. Besides, the communication system among the users and controllers of the urban form transformation process needs to be assessed.

Site *observation* is crucial to identify the location, distribution of activities and the robustness of spatial uses in public urban space. This observation is also important to obtain the fact of potential uses and activities in those settings.

In-depth *interviews* with the users are necessary in order to identify specific characteristics of user groups and surrounding society who contribute the existence of these markets.

In addition, *focus group discussion* is also particular to gain more potential of community resources.

To find more roles from the actors of the urban development process regarding who will be responsible to monitor and how to control the changes of urban form, *interactive workshop* among those actors and other professionals is needed.

6. Preliminary analysis and findings

6.1. Suitable Location

There are five *Pasar Klithikan* found in Yogyakarta. Three of them (Mangkubumi, Taman Sari and Loji Kecil) open at night between 6 pm to 10 pm. The other two (Asem Gedhe and Southern Alun-alun) open during the day. Three of them (Asem Gedhe, Taman Sari and Southern Alun-alun) are located in western and southern parts of Yogyakarta city. Loji Kecil and Mangkubumi are located in the city centre. These locations are related to the direction of urban area development of Yogyakarta city which towards North and East. People living in the West and South parts of Yogyakarta city are less developed compared to those who are living in North and East part, where many university campuses are. Location of *Pasar Klithikan* can be seen in the following figure:

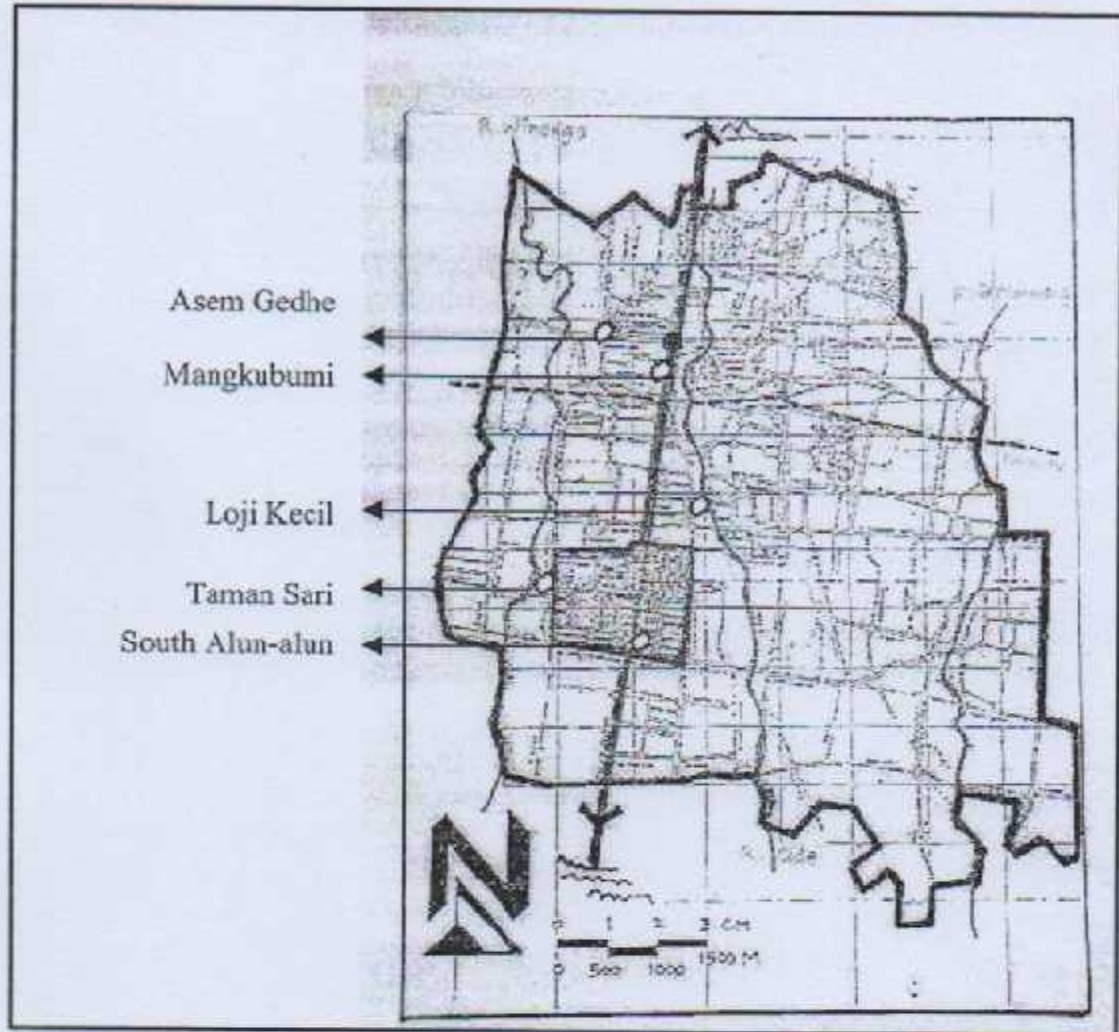


Figure 3. Location of Pasar Klithikan in Yogyakarta

6.2. Economic, Social and Cultural Potentials

The preliminary observation on all Pasar Klithikan in Yogyakarta give an impression that this activity is quite promising in helping people, especially the seller, to face the economic challenge. However there is a need to explore further to what extent this activity could give contribution to their income. Furthermore this study needs to know to what extent this activity could contribute to the economic of the city.

The number of sellers in Pasar Klithikan can be seen in the following table.

TABLE 2. Number of seller

Location	Number of seller
Asem Gedhe	27
Mangkubumi	106
Loji Kecil	32
Taman Sari'	17
South Alun-alun	23
Total	205

The site observation gives an impression that both seller and buyer in *Pasar Klithikan* are very familiar to each other. This study needs to explore further the relationship between *Pasar Klithikan* phenomenon and the social and cultural background of the seller and buyer. That's why exploring cultural resources to support social networks through community development is essential.

6.3. Urban Public Space Flexibility

All *Pasar Klithikan* in Yogyakarta takes place in pedestrian ways. However, it is worth to note that the location of *Pasar Klithikan* in South *Alun-alun* during the night is used as traditional restaurant. The degree of robustness of potential location concerning the changing functions, adaptability, and spatial rights in public spaces need to be identified.

6.4. Activities

It is clear that the public urban space where the *Pasar Klithikan* takes place is mainly used as pedestrian ways. Since so far there is no complain from other users, for example pedestrians, this study needs to know further what kind of activity can be developed in public urban spaces.

6.5. Management

The roles of the actors of urban development process in the city are required to be explored to analyse what kind of responsibilities to control and how to realise the urban planning strategies and policy guidance to manage the city life in a more applicable and acceptable way. The roles of users in terms of the needs, potential contribution they can offer, and the responsibilities to maintain are also significant.

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Kepada Yth. B. Sumardianto

Dengan hormat,

Bersama surat ini kami sampaikan bahwa makalah Bapak sudah kami terima dan kami sangat mengharapkan Bapak dapat hadir untuk mempresentasikan makalah ini

Atas kerjasama Bapak kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Afriza

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Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta
Di tempat.

Dengan hormat saya beritahukan bahwa saya mendapat undangan dari Panitia International Seminar & Workshop Urban Development Management for Friendly City, USU Medan untuk mempresentasikan makalah yang saya tulis bersama Ir. Lucia Asdra Rudwiarti, M.Phil., Ph.D. Bersama ini saya sampaikan print-out undangan dari panitia yang saya terima lewat e-mail dan hard-copy dari makalah dengan judul PASAR KLITHIKAN IN YOGYAKARTA, *A preliminary study on People Participation in Creating Friendly City*.

Kami mohon ijin dan dukungan Bapak untuk dapat memenuhi undangan tersebut.

Atas perhatiannya saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Salam hormat,



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